

YUGOSLAVIA, Federal Republic of

(Serbia and Montenegro have asserted the formation of a joint independent state, but this entity has not been recognized as a state by the U.S. Maritime claims of this entity are not known. Prior Yugoslav claims are detailed below).

a. SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Dec 48	Law 876	6nm	
	May 65	Law on the Coastal Sea, the Outer Sea Belt & Epicontinental Belt	10nm	No more than three warships of same flag may traverse at one time.
	Apr 79	Decree No. 765, Amending 1965 Law	12nm	Enabling legislation to create regulations for foreign warships and other public vessels, yachts, nuclear-powered vessels, ships carrying radioactive materials and fishing boats passing through the territorial sea. Jul 87 Law of the Coastal Sea & the Continental Shelf of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia Enabling legislation limiting port visits and ship overhauls. Announced 24 hour advance notice requirement for foreign naval ships for harmless passage in territorial waters. Use of designated sea lanes for passage by foreign naval ships, tankers, nuclear powered ships and ships which carry nuclear weapons. This requirement is not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested requirement in 1986, 1988 and 1990 and conducted operational assertion in 1990.
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Dec 48	Law 876		Established straight baselines.
	May 65	Law on the Coastal Sea		Established straight baselines.
III. CONTIGUOUS ZONE	May 65	Law on the Coastal Sea		
	Mar 79	Decree No. 765		Deleted provisions for contiguous zone.
IV. CONTINENTAL SHELF	May 65	Law on the Coastal	1958 DEF	Authorized establishment of "safety zones" around installations and through which passage may be restricted (no zones permitted in established shipping routes).
V. FISHING ZONE/EEZ	May 65	Law on the Coastal Sea	12nm	Fishing zone.
VI. ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION	Jan 78	Law on Maritime & Inland Navigation		Foreign-flag vessels carrying more than 2,000 tons of oil must possess insurance.

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
VII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Jan 70	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with Italy EIF.
	Apr 77	Treaty		Treaty of Osimo; maritime boundary between Italy and Yugoslavia in Gulf of Trieste.
VIII. LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed.
	May 86			Ratified with declaration that coastal states may subject the passage of foreign warships to the requirement of previous notification, may limit the number of ships (presumably warships) "simultaneously passing," and may determine "which of the straits used for international navigation in the territorial sea . . . will retain the regime of innocent passage." The US does not recognize any claim which impedes the innocent passage of any vessel, including warships, through territorial waters.

b. DOMESTIC LEGISLATION AND REGULATIONS

1. STRAIGHT BASELINES

A. LEGISLATION. Following are extracts from the Law on the Coastal Sea, the Outer Sea Belt, and the Epicontinental Belt of Yugoslavia of 23 April 1965:

Article 3 Inner sea waters include the following:

- 1) ports and bays on the coast of the mainland and the islands;
- 2) mouths of rivers;
- 3) parts of the sea between the mainland coast and the basic line of the territorial sea referred to in Items 2 and 3, Paragraph 2, Article 11 of this Law.

A bay, referred to in Item 1, Paragraph 1 of this Article, is a distinctly limited inlet recessed into the land and of a sea area equal to or larger than the area of the semi-circle with a diameter equal to the length of the straight line closing the entrance into the inlet.

The sea area of the inlet is measured from the low tide line along the coast line of the inlet and the straight line closing the entrance to the inlet.

Article 11

The territorial sea is the sea belt of a width of 10 nautical miles, measured from the basic line towards the open sea.
The basic line is:

- 1) the low tide line along the coast line of the mainland and the islands;
- 2) straight lines closing the entrances to bays;
- 3) straight lines connecting the following points on the coast of the mainland and on the coast of the islands;
 - a) Zarubaca Point - southeastern Point of the Mrkan Island - southern Point of Sveti Andrija Island - Gruj Point (on the Mljet Island);

- b) Korizmeni Point (Mijet Island) - Glavat Islet - Struga Point (Lastovo Island) - Veljeg Mora Point (Lastovo Island) - southwestern Point of Kopiste Island - Velo Dance Point (Korcula Island) - Proizd Point - southwestern Point of Vodnjak Island - Rat Point (Drvenik Mali Island) - Mulo Reef - Blitvenica Reef - Purara Island - Balun Island - Mrtovac Island - Garmenjak Veli Island - position 43° 53' 12" N and 15° 10' 0" E on the Dugi Otok Island;
- c) Veli Rat Point (Dugi Otok Island) - Masarine Reef - Margarina Point (Susak Island) - Albanez Shoal - Grunj Island - Sveti Ivan na Pucini Reef - Mramori Shoal Alteiz Island - Point Kastanija.

The straight lines referred to in Item 3, Paragraph 2, of this Article must be laid down on the seachart "Jadransko more" (Adriatic Sea), scale 1:1,000,000, published by the Hydrographic Institute of the Yugoslav Navy. A reproduction of this chart is a component part of this Law.

In determining the basic line of the territorial sea, the outermost permanent port structures which are a component part of a port system shall also be considered part of the coast.

The outer boundary of the territorial sea is the line whose each point is 10 nautical miles away from the nearest basic line.

Ships of any state are entitled to a harmless passage through the territorial sea under the conditions prescribed by this Law and other Federal regulations.

A harmless passage of a ship is the sailing through the territorial sea without entering the inner sea waters, or with the intention to enter the inner sea waters or to leave these waters for the open sea, provided that the public law and order, peace, and security of Yugoslavia are not affected.

The harmless passage referred to in Paragraph 2 of this Article also includes the stopping and anchorage of a ship in the territorial sea if this is required for the purpose of normal sailing or due to an act of God or distress at sea.

Article 18

The outer sea belt is an area of a width of 2 nautical miles, measured from the outer boundary of the territorial sea towards the open sea.

Article 20

The epicontinental belt comprises the sea bottom and the underground of the submarine space outside the outer boundary of the territorial sea to a depth of 200 meters, and also beyond that boundary to the line where the depth of the water over the sea bottom permits exploitation of the natural wealth of the sea bottom and its underground.

Article 21

Yugoslavia exercises her sovereign rights over the epicontinental belt concerning the exploration and exploitation of the natural wealth of that belt.

The natural wealth, referred to in Paragraph 1 of this Article, denotes ores and other inanimate wealth of the sea bottom and its underground and living organisms which, in the stage in which they are caught, are immovable on the sea bottom or underneath the sea bottom, or can move only when in continental, physical contact with the sea bottom or its underground.